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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1790.

[Whole No. 149.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Began and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to provide more effectually for the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.

(CONTINUED.)

IN the State of North-Carolina shall be five districts; one to be called the district of Wilmington, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from Little River Inlet inclusive, to New River Inlet inclusive: Another to be called the district of Newbern, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from New River Inlet inclusive, to Ocracoke inlet inclusive, together with that part of Pamlico river, which lies southward and westward of the shoal projecting from the mouth of Pamlico river towards the Royal Shoal, and southward of the said Royal Shoal. Another to be called the district of Washington, and to comprehend all that part of Pamlico river not included in the district of Newbern, as far north as the marshes. Another to be called the district of Edenton, and to comprehend all the waters, bays, harbors, creeks, and inlets from the marshes inclusive, northward and westward, except those included in the district of Camden. The other to be called the district of Camden, and to comprehend North river, Pasquotank, and Little rivers, and all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the junction of Currituck and Albemarle sounds to the north extremity of Back-Bay. That in the district of Wilmington, the town of Wilmington shall be a port of entry and delivery, and there shall be a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor, to reside at the said town of Wilmington. That in the district of Newbern, the town of Newbern shall be a port of entry and delivery, and the towns of Beaufort and Swanborough shall be ports of delivery only, and there shall be a collector to reside at Newbern, and a surveyor to reside at Beaufort, and one at Swanborough. That in the district of Washington, the town of Washington shall be the sole port of entry and delivery, and there shall be a collector to reside within the same. That in the district of Edenton, the town of Edenton shall be a port of entry and delivery, and Hertford, Murfreesborough, Princeton, Winton, Bennet's creek, Plymouth, Windsor, and Skewarkey, ports of delivery; and there shall be a collector to reside at the town of Edenton, and a surveyor at each of the ports of Hertford, Winton, Bennet's creek, Plymouth, Windsor, and Skewarkey; and one at Murfreesborough, for said port and for Princeton. That all ships or vessels intending to proceed to Plymouth, Windsor, Skewarkey, Winton, Bennet's creek bridge, Murfreesborough, or Princeton, shall first come to, and enter at the port of Edenton. That in the district of Camden, Plank-bridge, on Sawyer's creek, shall be the port of entry and delivery, and Nixonton, Indian-town, Newbiggin-creek, Currituck inlet, Pasquotank river bridge, ports of delivery; and there shall be a collector at Plank-bridge, on Sawyer's creek, and a surveyor at each of the ports of Nixonton, Indian-town, Currituck inlet, Pasquotank river bridge, and Newbiggin creek; and that the authority of the officers of each district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks, and inlets comprehended within such district. *Provided*, That any vessels coming in at Ocracoke inlet that may be under the necessity of employing lighters before they pass the Royal Shoal, may be at liberty to enter at any port of entry connected, with the waters of said inlet, to which such vessels are bound: And that any vessel coming in at the said inlet in ballast, with the purpose of loading without the Royal Shoal shall be at liberty to enter at any port of entry connected with the waters of the said inlet.

In the State of South-Carolina shall be three districts, to wit: George-town, Charleston, and Beaufort, each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of George-town shall include the shores, inlets and rivers, from the boundary of North-Carolina to the point of Cape Romain. The district of Charleston shall include all the shores, inlets and rivers, from Cape Romain to Combahee river inclusive; and the district of Beaufort shall include the shores, inlets and rivers, from Combahee river to Back river in Georgia, comprehending also the shores, inlets and harbors formed by the different bars and sea islands lying within each district respectively. At the port of Charleston shall be a collector, naval-officer and surveyor; and a collector at each of the other ports.

In the State of Georgia shall be four districts, to wit: Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, and Saint Mary's, each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of Savannah shall include Savannah river, and all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, from the said river to the north point of Oflabaw island, and Great Ogeechee rivers, inclusive; and a naval-officer, collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at Savannah. The district of Sunbury shall comprehend all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, south of the north point of Oflabaw island and Great Ogeechee river, inclusive, and north of the fourth point of Sapelo island inclusive, and a collector for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Sunbury. The district of Brunswick shall comprehend all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, from the fourth point of Sapelo island, exclusive, to the fourth point of Jekyll island, inclusive: Frederica shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Brunswick. The district of Saint Mary's shall comprehend all the waters, shores, harbors, rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, from the fourth point of Jekyll island, exclusive, to Saint Mary's river, inclusive; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Saint Mary's: and in each of the said districts it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit to unlade at any port or place within the district, and to appoint or put on board any ship or vessel for which a permit is granted, one or more searchers or inspectors as may be necessary for the security of the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to make entry of any ship or vessel which shall arrive from any foreign port

or place within the United States, or of the cargo on board such ship or vessel elsewhere than at one of the ports of entry herein before established, nor to unlade the said cargo, or any part thereof, elsewhere than at one of the ports of delivery herein established. *Provided always*, That every port of entry, shall be also a port of delivery. *And provided further*, that none but ships or vessels of the United States shall be admitted to unlade at any other than the ports following, to wit: Portsmouth, in the State of New-Hampshire; Portland and Falmouth, New Bedford, Dighton, Salem and Beverly, Gloucester, Newbury-port, Marblehead, Sherburne, Boston and Charlestown, Plymouth, Bath, Frenchman's Bay, Wiscasset, Machias, and Penobscot, in the State of Massachusetts; Newport and Providence, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; New-London and New-Haven in the State of Connecticut; New-York, in the State of New-York; Perth-Amboy, and Burlington, in the State of New-Jersey; Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Newcastle and Port-Penn, in the State of Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, Vienna, Oxford, George-town on Potomack, Chester-town, Town-creek, Nottingham, Cedar-point, Digges's Landing, Snowhill, and Carrollborough, in the State of Maryland; Alexandria, Kinsale, Newport, Tappahannock, Port-Royal, Frederickburg, Urbana, York-town, West-point, Hampton, Bermuda Hundred, City Point, Rocket's Landing, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia; Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Plank-bridge, in the State of North-Carolina; Charleston, George-town, and Beaufort, in the State of South-Carolina; and in either of the districts of Savannah, Sunbury, Brunswick, Frederica and Saint Mary's, in the State of Georgia; or to make entry in any other district than in one in which they shall be so admitted to unlade: *And provided lastly*, That no ship or vessel arriving from the Cape of Good-Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at any other than the ports following, to wit: Portsmouth, in the State of New-Hampshire; Boston and Charlestown, Newbury-port, Salem and Beverly, Gloucester, Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Massachusetts; Newport and Providence, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; New-London, and New-Haven in the State of Connecticut; New-York, in the State of New-York; Perth-Amboy in the State of New-Jersey; Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania; Wilmington in the State of Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, and George-town, in the State of Maryland; Alexandria, Norfolk, and Portsmouth in the State of Virginia; Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and Edenton, in the State of North-Carolina; Charleston, George-town, and Beaufort, in the State of South-Carolina; and Sunbury, and Savannah, in the State of Georgia: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the master or commander of any ship or vessel, from making entry with the collector of any district in which such ship or vessel may be owned, or from which she may have failed on the voyage from which she shall then have returned.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery only, in any of the following districts, to wit: Portland and Falmouth, Bath, Newbury-port, New-London, (except the port of Stonington, in the said district) Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Bermuda Hundred, and City-point, York-town, or Tappahannock (except the port of Urbana, in the said district) and Edenton, shall first come to at the port of entry of such district, with his ship or vessel, and there make report or entry, and pay, or secure to be paid, all legal duties, port fees and charges in manner by this act provided, before such ship or vessel shall proceed to her port of delivery; and that any ship or vessel bound to a port of delivery in any district other than those abovementioned, or to either of the ports of Stonington, or Urbana, may first proceed to her port of delivery, and afterwards make report or entry within the time by this act limited.

And be it further enacted, That the master or commander of every ship or vessel, if bound to the district of Nottingham, shall, before he pass by the port of Town-Creek, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor of the said port, a true manifest of the cargo on board such ship or vessel; if bound to the district of Tappahannock, shall, before he pass by the port of Urbana, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the surveyor for that port, a like manifest; if bound to the district of Bermuda Hundred or City-point, shall, before he pass by Elizabeth-river, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector of the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or with the collector of the port of Hampton, a like manifest; and if bound to the district of South-Quay, shall before he pass by the port of Edenton, and immediately after his arrival, deposit with the collector of the port of Edenton, a like manifest; and the said surveyors and collectors respectively, shall, after registering the manifests, transmit the same, duly certified to have been so deposited, to the officer with whom the entries are to be made. And if the master or commander of any ship or vessel shall neglect or omit to deposit a manifest in manner aforesaid, and as the case shall require, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, one half to the use of the officer with whom such manifest ought to have been deposited, and the other half to the use of the collector of the district to which the said ship or vessel may be bound. *Provided*, That if manifests shall have been in either of the said cases previously delivered to any officer of the customs, pursuant to the provision hereinafter to be made in that behalf, the depositing of a manifest as aforesaid shall not be necessary: *And provided also*, That no master of any ship or vessel which was absent from the United States on the first day of May last, and which hath not since returned within the same, or of any ship or vessel not owned wholly or in part by a citizen or inhabitant of the United States, shall incur the said penalty, if he shall make oath or affirmation that he had no knowledge of or information concerning the regulation herein contained, unless it can be otherwise proved that he had such knowledge or information.

And be it further enacted, That all officers and persons to be appointed pursuant to this act, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall severally take an oath diligently and faithfully to execute the duties of their said offices respectively, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds in relation to the duties imposed by the laws of the United States; which oath if taken by a collector, may be taken before any magistrate, authorized to administer oaths within the district to which he belongs, but if taken by another, shall be taken before the collector of his district, and being certified under the hand and seal of the person by whom the same shall have been administered, shall, within three months thereafter be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury; in default of taking which oath, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction, to the use of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the several officers of the customs shall respectively perform the duties following, to wit: At each of the ports to which there shall be appointed a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor; the collector shall receive all reports, manifests, and documents, to be made or exhibited on the entry of any ship or vessel, according to the regulations of this act; shall record in books to be kept for that purpose, all such manifests; shall receive the entries of all ships and vessels, and of the goods, wares and merchandize imported in them; shall, together with the naval officer where there is one, or alone where there is none, estimate the amount of the duties payable thereupon, endorsing the said amount upon the respective entries; shall receive all monies paid for duties, and take all bonds for securing the payment thereof; shall grant all permits for the unlading and delivery of goods, shall employ proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers and inspectors at the several ports within his district; and shall provide at the public expence, and with the approbation of the principal officer of the treasury department, store-houses for the safe keeping of goods, and such scales, weights and measures as may be necessary. The naval-officers shall receive copies of all manifests; shall, together with the collector, estimate the duties on all goods, wares and merchandize subject to duty, keeping a separate record thereof; and shall counter sign all permits, clearances, certificates and debentures to be granted by the collector. The surveyor shall superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers and gaugers within his district; shall visit and inspect the ships or vessels which arrive within his district, and shall have power to put on board each of them one or more inspectors; shall ascertain the proofs of distilled spirits, rating those which shall be of the proof of twenty-four degrees as of Jamaica proof; and shall examine whether the goods imported in any ship or vessel, and the deliveries thereof, are conformable to the entries of such goods and the permits for landing the same; and the said surveyor shall in all cases be subject to the controul of the collector. And at such ports to which a collector and surveyor only are assigned, the said collector shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-operation of the naval officer is requisite at the ports where a naval-officer shall be appointed, which he shall also do in case of the disability or death of the naval-officer. And at the ports to which a collector only is assigned, such collector shall solely execute all the duties in which the co-operation of the naval-officer is requisite as aforesaid; and shall also, as far as may be, perform all the duties prescribed to surveyors at the ports where such officers are established. And at ports to which surveyors only are assigned, every such surveyor shall perform all the duties herein before enjoined upon surveyors; and shall also receive and record the copies of all manifests which shall be transmitted to him by the collector; shall record all permits granted by such collector, distinguishing the gauge, weight, measure and quality of the goods specified therein; and shall take care that no goods be unladed or delivered from any ship or vessel without a proper permit for that purpose. And at such ports of delivery only to which no surveyor is assigned, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district occasionally and from time to time to employ a proper person or persons to do the duties of a surveyor, who shall be entitled to the like compensation with inspectors during the time they shall be employed. And the said collectors, naval-officers and surveyors shall respectively attend in person at the ports to which they are respectively assigned; and shall keep fair and true accounts and records of all their transactions as officers of the customs, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department; or officer having the superintendence of the collection of the revenue of the United States; and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose: And the said collectors shall at all times pay to the order of the officer who shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act (such monies as they are otherwise by this act directed to pay, only excepted); and shall also once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it shall be to make such settlement.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and surveyor, in cases of occasional and necessary absence, or of sickness, and not otherwise, may respectively exercise and perform their several powers, functions and duties, by deputy duly constituted under their hands and seals respectively, for whom in the execution of the trust, they shall respectively be answerable.

And be it further enacted, That in case of the disability or death of a collector, the duties and authorities vested in him shall devolve on his deputy, if any there be at the time of such disability or death (for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable): And in defect of a deputy, the said authorities and duties shall devolve upon the naval-officer of the same district, if any there be; and if there be no naval-officer, upon the surveyor of the port appointed for the residence of such disabled or deceased collector; if any there be; and if none, upon the surveyor of the port nearest thereto, and within the same district. And in every case of the death or disability of a surveyor, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district to nominate some fit person to perform his duties, and exercise his authorities. And the authorities of the persons hereby empowered to act in the stead of those who may be disabled or dead, shall continue until successors shall be duly appointed, and ready to enter upon the execution of their respective offices.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of October next, no goods, wares or merchandize shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, in any ship or vessel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States; unless the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall have on board a manifest or manifests in writing, signed by such master or other person, containing the name or names of the port or ports, place or places where the goods in such manifest or manifests mentioned, shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places within the United States for which the same are respectively consigned or defined, and the name and built of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurements or tonnage thereof according to the register of the same, together with the name of the master or other person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, and the port or place to which such ship or vessel truly belongs, and a full and particular account of all the cargo so laden or taken on board, whether in packages or flowed loose, together with the marks and numbers in words at length of the said packages respectively, with a description of each, as whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hoghead, barrel, cask, bale, pack, truss, chest, box, bundle, or other cask or package describing the same by its usual name or denomination.

To be continued.

[IT has been controverted whether the capture of Gen. Cornwallis was the result of a plan preconcerted between Gen. Washington and Count de Grasse; or rather whether the arrival of the Count in the Chesapeake was predetermined and expected by General Washington, and consequently all the preparations to attack New-York a mere finesse to deceive the enemy; or whether the real intention was against New-York, and the siege of Yorktown planned upon the unexpected arrival of the French fleet in the bay. The following letter will set the matter in its true light.]

"MOUNT VERNON, July 31, 1788.

SIR,

I DULY received your letter of the 14th instant, and can only answer you briefly and generally from memory: That a combined operation of the land and naval forces of France in America, for the year 1781, was preconcerted the year before; that the point of attack was not absolutely agreed upon, because it could not be foreknown where the enemy would be most susceptible of impression; and because we (having the command of the water with sufficient means of conveyance) could transport ourselves to any spot with the greatest celerity; that it was determined by me, nearly twelve months before hand, at all hazards, to give out, and cause it to be believed by the highest military as well as civil officers, that New York was the destined place of attack, for the important purpose of inducing the eastern and middle States to make greater exertions in furnishing specific supplies, than they otherwise would have done, as well as for the interesting purpose of rendering the enemy less prepared elsewhere; that by these means, and these alone, artillery, boats, stores, and provisions, were in seasonable preparation to move with the utmost rapidity to any part of the continent; for the difficulty consisted more in providing, than knowing how to apply the military apparatus; that before the arrival of the Count de Grasse, it was the fixed determination to strike the enemy in the most vulnerable quarter, so as to ensure success with moral certainty, as our affairs were then in the most ruinous train imaginable; that New-York was thought to be beyond our effort, and consequently that the only hesitation that remained, was between an attack upon the British army in Virginia, and that in Charleston: And finally, that, by the intervention of several communications, and some incidents which cannot be detailed in a letter, the hostile post in Virginia, from being a provisional and strongly expected, became the definitive and certain object of the campaign.

I only add, that it never was in contemplation to attack New-York, unless the garrison should first have been so far degarnished to carry on the southern operations, as to render our success in the siege of that place, as infallible as any future military event can ever be made. For I repeat it, and dwell upon it again, some splendid advantage (whether upon a larger or smaller scale was almost immaterial) was so essentially necessary, to revive the expiring hopes and languid exertions of the country, at the crisis in question, that I never would have consented to embark in any enterprise, wherein, from the most rational plan and accurate calculations, the favorable issue should not have appeared to my view as a ray of light. The failure of an attempt against the posts of the enemy, could, in no other possible situation during the war, have been so fatal to our cause.

That much trouble was taken and finesse used to misguide and bewilder Sir Henry Clinton, in regard to the real object, by fictitious communications, as well as by making a deceptive provision of ovens, forage, and boats, in his neighborhood, is certain: Nor were less pains taken to deceive our own army; for I had always conceived, where the imposition does not completely take place at home, it would never sufficiently succeed abroad.

Your desire of obtaining truth, is very laudable; I wish I had more leisure to gratify it, as I am equally solicitous the undisguised verity should be known. Many circumstances will unavoidably be misconceived, and misrepresented. Notwithstanding most of the papers, which may properly be deemed official, are preserved; yet the knowledge of innumerable things, of a more delicate and secret nature, is confined to the perishable remembrance of some few of the present generation. With esteem, I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

* Because it would be easy for the Count de Grasse, in good time before his departure from the West-Indies, to give notice, by express, at what place he could most conveniently first touch to receive advice.

ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE.

THIS not the fear of death, nor smart,
Makes me averse to fight;
But to preserve a tender heart,
Not mine, but Celia's right.
Then let your fury be suppress'd,
Not me, but Celia spare;
Your sword is welcome to my breast,
Whenever she's not there.

"That there should be idle, vicious people in the community is owing to bad institutions."

THERE is a certain indolence of investigation in the mind, that makes us apt to attribute the evils that prevail in society, to some radical defects in human nature. It is incredible how prone we are to contract an habit of assigning such causes, for every appearance, as will give us the least trouble of thinking. The zealous patriot charges all public evils to the mismanagement of public men. He is satisfied that is the true solution of the difficulty, and searches for no cause that is more deep or rational. The recluse theologian accounts for vice and misery in a different manner still. To the original depravity of the human heart, all the evil, that appears in the moral world, must, in his view, be ascribed. From such a fountain he traces all the disorders that torment and disgrace society. I am not however, discussing this question on theological grounds and shall therefore venture to assert that the effects of most of the evils that cover the face of the moral world may be mitigated or destroyed by judicious institutions.

Perhaps my principles can no way be better illustrated, than by an appeal to the circumstances of this city. Every person who has resided here for six years past, must have been a witness with how much rapidity the number of abandoned characters has diminished. This reformation must be attributed in some degree to the good regulations that have been adopted for employing all classes of citizens. The means of subsistence are rendered so easy, that the temptation to commit enormous crimes may easily be resisted. And when an habit of industry is formed, men learn to prefer an honest living to the tricks of cunning, or the depredations of fraud.

Those men who govern the affairs of the community, and are honored with the appellation of fathers of the people, lay themselves under the strongest obligations to watch over the happiness and morals of the society to which they belong. States may be deemed civil families, over which those who act as head, should exercise parental care and vigilance. Are the inhabitants indolent or vicious, a patriotic legislator will counteract such a propensity, by regulations which produce industry and virtue. He will discern that indolence is so radically interwoven in human nature, as to require very vigorous motives to overcome it. For this reason, his laws will be calculated to suggest the highest incentive to active occupations. This can best be accomplished, by a spirit of emulation that may be excited by a general diffusion of knowledge. Science spread through the community, creates a relish for the works of art, and this stimulates industry, which gives wealth and strength to the government. An industrious people will be orderly and respectful. They will have few temptations to vice, either of a public or a private nature. A careless or an ignorant legislator only looks to the removal of evils after they have happened; but a wise and virtuous one, takes a more comprehensive view, and sees the propriety of making good men, as well as good subjects or citizens. He removes as much as possible the causes of vice, by encreasing the motives to a steady and virtuous line of conduct.

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IT is curious to observe what important changes in language are sometimes introduced by circumstances altogether foreign or accidental. Thus in modern mercantile stile, a draft or bill of exchange is honored by the payor, when it is accepted and paid. In this phrase honor is become synonymous with accept. The word honor was introduced by an excess of politeness; the respect or complaisance due to the drawer being expressed as if transferred to the bill drawn. Where a draft is made upon a man who does not owe the drawer, but who, it is supposed, will pay it on principles of friendship or commercial confidence, the drawer may be said to be honored by the payment. But to say a debtor honors his creditor by paying him his just dues, is an excess of complaisance and an affront to language. It is to be wished that such affectation of civility were discontinued, that words might retain their own proper meaning. Did a merchant ever signify his acceptance of a bill, by writing upon it, received and honored this day of ? It is not probable; and some time or other good sense will bring back our merchants to the use of the plain correct language, accept.

In the phrase, a letter honored by such a person, the word honor is misapplied. There are a very few instances when it is an honor to a person, to convey a letter for him; but it is always a favor, an act of kindness. An extreme of politeness has introduced this abuse of words.

There is sometimes a confusion in the use of the words subject and object. For instance, goods, wares and merchandize are called the objects of revenue, which to me appears inaccurate. The articles on which a revenue is raised, are the sub-

jects of revenue; the purposes to which it is applied, are the objects of revenue. Goods are the subjects; payment of debts, and support of government are the objects of revenue. In short, the articles on which, are subjects; the articles or purposes to which, are the objects.

Intelligible and intelligent are also frequently confounded. We often hear persons say of another, he is a very intelligible man, when it is meant he is a man of understanding, that is, an intelligent man. An intelligent man, is one who may be easily understood by others; an intelligible man is one who has knowledge or understanding. An intelligent man understands: An intelligible man may be understood.

N. W.

LONDON.

EASTERN GRANDEUR.

THE procession of the Nabob from Chitpore, to Calcutta, in order to pay his compliments to Lord Cornwallis, on his arrival in India, is worthy of description, as it gives an idea of the style of magnificence of Eastern Princes.

Seven elephants, of the first magnitude, were led by their keepers, in like manner as our sumpter horses; seated on the backs of which, on a throne of indescribable splendor, was the Nabob, with a man behind him holding a superb fan, in the act of collecting the breezes in his service.

The throne was composed of gold, pearls and brilliants; and the Nabob's dress was worth a sovereignty: Nor was ever animal more grandly caparisoned than the no less honored than exulting elephant on which he rode.

His state palanquin followed. Four pillars of massy silver supported the top, which was actually encrusted with pearls and diamonds; and instead of verandas, fine glass plates on every side, as well as the back and front, to show his Mightiness's person to the greatest possible advantage.

Arrived at the entrance of the Governor's house, down knelt the half-reasoning animal for his illustrious master to alight, who proceeded with an immense retinue, dressed all in new turbans and uniforms, to a breakfast that had been prepared for this princely guest.

STRANGE EFFECT OF MUSIC.

A gentleman in Portsmouth possesses a dog who has imbibed the greatest aversion to music—so great, that one stroke on the violin will throw him into the greatest possible agony. If the music is continued, he will set up and continue a most hideous and frightful howl until the performance ceases.

A few days ago a young couple went to a church to be married, when just before the ceremony commenced a well-dressed young woman with a child in her arms gave the clergyman a note, which having perused, he immediately delivered it to the intended bridegroom, who was so confounded at the contents, that he ran out of the church without speaking a word, to the astonishment and mortification of his intended bride.

S A L E M, September 7.

On Sunday the brig Leopard, Capt. Woodbury, arrived here in 42 days from Bilbao; and on the authority of a letter from Mr. GARDOQUI to a merchant in this town, received by her, we are enabled to say, that the dispute between Great Britain and Spain, which has caused such formidable armaments, and kept expectation so long upon the stretch, is at length amicably settled by negotiation. This letter is dated the 22d of July.

B O S T O N, Sept. 8.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred, at the late commencement at Providence, on GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States:—And the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, and the Rev. Samuel Dean, of Portland.

The Hon. HUGH WILLIAMSON, Esq. one of the representatives in Congress from North-Carolina, arrived in town yesterday.

BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq. (and not Mr. Job Comstock, as mentioned in our last, through the error of a person from Providence) is chosen Federal Representative for the State of Rhode-Island, by a majority of near 300 votes. The choice of this gentleman indicates the happy abolition of antifederalism in Rhode-Island.

It is supposed, from the enumeration already made, that Massachusetts will be intitled to send twelve Representatives to Congress: And for these seats, if we may judge from present appearances, there will be nearly 1200 candidates.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 4.

The following gentlemen were elected to represent this town in general Assembly, at October session, viz. Welcome Arnold, Esq. Col. Amos Atwell, Robert Newell, Esq. and Sylvanus Martin.

"Monday evening last, as a gentleman was traveling from Dighton to Barrington (through Rehoboth) he was met by three Ruffians on horseback, accompanied by a footpad. After passing them, the Horsemen instantly turned, and eagerly pursued the Gentleman, smacking their whips; but after a chase of about two miles, finding themselves much in the rear, those nocturnal adventurers gave up the pursuit."



BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation, was made and concluded on the seventh day of the present month of August: And whereas I have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in due form ratified the said Treaty: Now therefore to the end that the same may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the said Treaty to be herewith published; and I do hereby enjoin and require all officers of the United States, civil and military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, faithfully to observe and fulfil the same.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.
By the President,
THOS. JEFFERSON.

[For the aforesaid Treaty see our paper of August 14.]

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly necessary to warn the citizens of the United States against a violation of the Treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five; and on the third and tenth days of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an act, entitled, "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are herewith annexed: I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by these presents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themselves according to the treaties and act aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Seal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.
By The President,
(SIGNED.) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin, and Lachlan McIntosh, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and The Head-Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees, of the other.

THE Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to all the CHEROKEES, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

THE Head-Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty: They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners shall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The Commissioners of the United States in Congress assembled, shall restore all the prisoners taken from the Indians, during the late war, to the Head-Men and Warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

ARTICLE III.

The said Indians for themselves, and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds between the said Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee; thence running north-east, to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from those running into the Tennessee; then eastwardly along the said ridge to a north-east line to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland forty miles above Nashville; thence along the said line to the river; thence up the said river to the ford where the Kentucky road crosses the river, thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimney Top mountain; thence to Cramp creek, near the mouth of Big Limestone, on Nolichucky; thence a southerly course six miles to a mountain; thence south to the North-Carolina line; thence to the South-Carolina Indian boundary, and along the same south-west over the top of the Oconee mountain, till it shall strike Tagalo river; thence a direct line to the top of the Carrohee mountain; thence to the head of the South fork of Oconee river.

ARTICLE V.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands westward or southward of the said boundary, which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having already settled and will not remove from the same within six months after the ratification of this treaty, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him or not as they please. Provided nevertheless, that this article shall not extend to the people settled between the fork of French Broad, and Holstein rivers, whose particular situation shall be transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled, for their decision thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by.

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ARTICLE VI.

If any Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime on any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the nation, or the tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States; provided that the punishment shall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VII.

If any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner as if the murder, or robbery, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Cherokees, if any shall attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice of the time of such intended punishment shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is understood that the punishment of the innocent under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded, first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

ARTICLE IX.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE X.

Until the pleasure of Congress be known, respecting the ninth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Cherokees to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE XI.

The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States, of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatsoever, against the peace, trade or interest of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.

That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States, respecting their interests, they shall have the right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress.

ARTICLE XIII.

The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States, and friendship re-established between the said States on the one part, and all the Cherokees on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all, and every thing herein determined, between the United States of America, and all the Cherokees, We, their underwritten Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers have signed this Definitive Treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this twenty eighth of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

(SIGNED)

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
ANDREW PICKENS,
JOSEPH MARTIN,
LACHLAN M'INTOSH.

And by thirty-seven Head-Men of the Cherokee nation.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 2.

Several persons lately from the Ohio country inform, that great preparations were making, by the immediate direction of Governor St. Clair, for a formidable expedition into the Indian country. The force, it is said, will consist of 300 militia from the frontier counties of this State, and 1000 from Kentucky, to be supported by a detachment of continental troops—the whole to rendezvous about 10 miles below Wheelon some time in the beginning of this month. Whether this force is designed to cover some negotiation with the Indians on that quarter, or to commence hostilities against them is not yet certainly known; but the latter is expected, and hoped for, by the inhabitants of the Western Waters.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 15.

A New-Hampshire paper complains of the remissness of the citizens of that State in not attending public meetings, to exercise the inestimable privilege of freemen—the election of their federal representatives, and assigns the following cause—

Indeed, they think, perhaps, with reason,
That every Hawk the prey will seize on;
And, once removed to higher station,
Will dream of nought but—compensation!

The writer of the above is doubtless in opinion with an old author, who said, "all men are liars"—but it may be worth while to pause a little—and not give unlimited scope to such ideas, as they involve a gross reflection on our individual and national character:—How wretched the fate of that country, which in its infancy is so depraved as not to produce an individual that may be trusted.

No government that ever existed commenced its operations upon a more candid, open and liberal plan than that of the United States: The freedom of the press was very early an object of attention to both Houses of Congress—not an individual of either was ever known to utter a sentiment hostile to the freest discussion of every political subject: The publication of the debates of the House of Representatives was encouraged, and the papers, containing those debates, circulated by the members to all parts of the United States; and that the fullest information might be obtained by their constituents, the result of congressional deliberations, the Laws of the Union, are not only published in volumes, and sent to the Executives of the several States; but a perpetual publication of them in the newspapers is provided for by the act which constitutes the Department of the Secretary of State. These just and salutary regulations have been attended with the happiest effects; every candid enquirer after truth, is hereby provided with the means of forming a competent judgment of public men and

public measures—and of refuting the misrepresentations of the enemies of our peace and national honor. If we turn our attention to the Executive, from him who presides, to the several subordinate departments, we find every public communication stamped with a free, liberal, and independent aspect—industry to ascertain, and solicitude to promote the best interests of our country, are the distinguishing traits in the conduct of the Executive officers of government—and of the heads of the several departments it may be generally observed, that their discussions of the several subjects specially committed to them are among the first performances on which our literary character is founded.

What are the weapons with which the administration of the general government has been afflicted?—Have truth, candor, and fair argument been employed?—No—Can they ever be employed on such an occasion?—No—Are spleen, vanity, falsehood, and misrepresentation equal to undermining the confidence of the people in the abilities and integrity of their long-trying and approved servants?—God forbid.—Let every subject of complaint be brought to a fair and impartial examination:—Let every extraordinary superlative patriot be weighed in the balance; many will prove lighter than vanity:—"By their fruits ye shall know them."—Thanks to the wisdom of the real patriots of our country, we have secured an infallible remedy for our political disorders—it is REPRESENTATION—every new election this specific may be applied:—This is the last and only resort of freedom; and if she cannot be preserved through the efficacy of this alternative, it is because there is no honesty left among mankind: Anarchy and confusion, the object of the unprincipled and factious, forever terminate in despotism.

EXTRACT.

That the distinction of ranks in France, has been carried to a ridiculous, and unnatural, and impolitic height, is readily acknowledged; but, if to destroy any part of a system, because it has been abused, be a principle of their present Government, they will lay the ax to the root of religion itself, and when they annihilate coronets and titles, they must on the same principle level their churches with the ground.

We have continually foretold, that the mad spirit of change now prevalent in France, will, in the end, destroy its own object, and we are not afraid to repeat the prophecy. Reformation is certainly necessary; but to be effectual it must be flow in its progress and moderate in its exertions. Violence will defeat it, and will operate like the spirit of Brother Jack, in the Tale of a Tub, who, in the ardour of his zeal to separate the embroidery from the coat, tore the coat along with it.

The variation in the Price Current of Public Securities, depends on various circumstances—none of which, strictly speaking, apply to the public paper of other countries; our debt does not probably exceed the estimated amount—and a great variety of contingencies which essentially affect the funds in Europe have no existence in this country; our public securities must therefore continue to appreciate till they become equal in value to specie capital on similar interest: Temporary reductions in the prices are justly to be ascribed either to the exigencies of individuals, or an incidental influx of paper at particular places.—It therefore becomes an object of attention to the holders of the debt, who wish to avail themselves of the real value of their property, not to be in haste to sell; for tho they may be apparently injured by a present fall of the market, yet the payment of interest at the Treasury a few months hence, will enable them to realize a higher price than stock has hitherto been sold for.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

Schooner Exchange, Wilson, Charleston, 6
Ship Hudson, Folger, Breth, 49
Brig Somerset, Darrel, Bermuda, 9.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12 1/4
INDENTS 7 1/2. a 7/2.
STATE SECURITIES 8/.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proposals for printing this paper stipulated, that it should "be published at the seat of the federal government:—Pursuant to this engagement, "THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES" will, from the beginning of NOVEMBER next, be published at PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscribers, who may please to continue their patronage of the Publication, will be supplied at present with the paper, as soon as possible after it is out of the press, on the usual terms.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the generous encouragement of the public—and of the citizens of this metropolis in particular, whose punctual compliance with the terms of subscription has greatly enhanced his obligations.—The prospects of this city are founded on a firm basis—that its patriotism and attachment to good government may encrease, and perpetuate its wealth and happiness to the remotest posterity, is the fervent wish of

THE EDITOR.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under such regulations, as the President of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,

Secretary for the Department of War.
(The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two Months.)

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA. No. XX.

Faible enfant, qui de Guise adorait les caprices
Et dont on ignorait les vertus et les vices.

ALTHOUGH the insurgents were dispersed, and their leaders executed, the Bourbons and the other grandees of their party, the secret authors of the conspiracy still lived. The council of the King, in examining into the motives of the late troubles, agreed without difficulty, that they were the work of the Princes of the blood; and that, to maintain the authority of the King and the Ministry, the only sure means would be to rid themselves of the chiefs and authors of the conspiracy, as perturbators of the public repose, as favorers of Heresy, and as rebels, who attempting the person of their sovereign, had violated the fundamental laws of the monarchy. But the Princes of the blood, were too nearly on a level with the King; they had too much influence with the people; they had too much power in the state.—The King indeed was furious, the Queen-mother was anxious, the Guises afraid of losing their power: But the Constable Montmorency, the King of Navarre, and the Prince de Conde, all supposed to be at the bottom of the evil, had so much consequence in the world, that nothing but dissimulation and irresolution prevailed in the cabinet.

The Council, after disguising under a veil of deep dissimulation, its real design, resolved at length, to convoke the assembly of the States General, in whom resides the whole authority of the Kingdom. Two reasons determined them: first, That to execute the important resolution of the King against the Princes of his blood, it would be useful to have it confirmed, by the unanimous, or at least the apparent consent of the nation. The second reason was, that by declaring that they meant to deliberate in this assembly on the measures necessary to compose the present troubles, to regulate the affairs of religion, and to adjust the administration of the state, for the future, the King would have a plausible pretext, to summon about his person, all the Princes of the blood, and all the officers of the crown, without giving them umbrage; and that they would be inexcusable not to come, since they were promised, that the deliberations should be concerning a reformation of government, which they appeared so much to desire. *Kings, says Davila, never see with pleasure, or indeed voluntarily, these assemblies of the States General, where their authority seems to be eclipsed, by the sovereign power of the nation, whose deputies represent the whole body.*

Upon this passage, the French writers cry out, "It is a stranger who speaks, ill informed of the fundamental constitution of our monarchy." "This Italian imagines that the royal authority was suspended, during the session of the States General. But it was the royal authority which called them together: without it, they could not have assembled: and the same authority had a right to dismiss them at its pleasure: it is therefore evident that their power was always subordinate to that of the Monarch." But this consequence does not follow. The royal authority in England, has the power of convoking, proroguing and dissolving Parliament: yet Parliament is not subordinate to the royal authority, but superior to it; as the whole is superior to a third part. The sovereignty is in Parliament, or the legislative power; not in the King, or the executive. So the sovereignty might be in the States General, comprehending the King. If there are "twenty examples of the States General convening and separating, by the simple orders of the King;" if "the Dauphin, Charles Vth, during the detention of King John his father, convoked several times the States General, and dismissed them when he judged proper," it will not follow from all this, that the States were not a part of the sovereignty: nor will it follow that they had no authority but to advise and remonstrate. "If the sentiments of the Italian author were true," add these writers, "it would follow that the authority of Parliaments and courts or companies, whose power is nothing but an emanation from the royal authority, would be suspended, during the session of the States General; a pretension absolutely contrary to the usages and maxims of the kingdom." But how does it appear, that the power of the Parliaments and courts or companies, were emanations of the royal authority? There is more probability that they were originally committees of the States General, and in that case their power would not be suspended, unless it were expressly suspended by a resolution or order of the States. But if these tribunals were only a part of the executive power, and constituted by the King, it would not follow from this concession, that the States General were no part of the sovereignty or legislative power. Is there one national act upon record, which acknowledges the King of France to be an unlimited sovereign? If there is not, the opinion of Davila appears to be better founded, than that of his Critick. There was always a rivalry between the royal authority and that of the States, as there is now

between the power of the King and that of the National Assembly, and as there ever was, and will be in every legislature or sovereignty which consists of two branches only. The proper remedy then would have been the same as it must be now, to new model the legislature, make it consist of three equiponderant independent branches, and make the executive power one of them; in this way, and in no other, can an equilibrium be formed, the only antidote against rivalries. The rivalry between the Kings and States General in France, proceeded in the struggle for superiority, till the power of the former increasing and that of the latter diminishing, the States General were laid aside after 1614, and the crown on the head of Lewis XIVth, in fact, but not of right, became absolute: in the same manner as the rivalry between the Popes and general councils proceeded, till the latter were discontinued and his Holiness became infallible—in short, every man, and every body of men, is and has a rival. When the struggle is only between two, whether individuals or bodies, it continues till one is swallowed up, or annihilated, and the other becomes absolute master. As all this is a necessary consequence and effect of the emulation which nature has implanted in our bosoms, it is wonderful that mankind have so long been ignorant of the remedy, when a third party for an umpire, is one so easy and obvious.

(To be continued.)

ADDRESS
Of the HEBREW CONGREGATION in Newport, Rhode-Island.
To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

SIR,
PERMIT the children of the stock of Abraham, to approach you, with the most cordial affection and esteem for your person and merit—and to join with our fellow citizens in welcoming you to Newport.

With pleasure we reflect on those days—those days of difficulty and danger, when the God of Israel, who delivered David from the peril of the sword, shielded your head in the day of battle; and we rejoice to think, that the same spirit who rested in the bosom of the greatly beloved Daniel, enabling him to preside over the provinces of the Babylonish empire, rests, and ever will rest, upon you, enabling you to discharge the arduous duties of CHIEF MAGISTRATE in these States.

Deprived as we heretofore have been of the invaluable rights of free citizens, we now (with a deep sense of gratitude to the almighty disposer of all events) behold a government erected by the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE—a government, which to bigotry gives no sanction—to persecution no assistance; but generously affording to ALL liberty of conscience, and immunities of citizenship: Deeming every one of whatever nation, tongue or language, equal parts of the great governmental machine. This so ample, and extensive federal union, whose base is philanthropy, mutual confidence, and public virtue, we cannot but acknowledge to be the work of the great God, who ruleth in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, doing whatsoever seemeth to him good.

For all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, which we enjoy under an equal and benign administration, we desire to send up our thanks to the ancient of days, the great preserver of men, beseeching him that the Angel who conducted our forefathers through the wilderness into the promised land, may graciously conduct you thro all the difficulties and dangers of this mortal life—And when like Joshua, full of days and full of honors, you are gathered to your fathers, may you be admitted into the heavenly paradise, to partake of the water of life, and the tree of immortality.

Done and Signed by order of the Hebrew Congregation, in Newport, (Rhode-Island).
[Signed] MOSES SEIXAS, Warden.
Newport, August 17, 1790.

To the HEBREW CONGREGATION, in Newport, Rhode Island,

GENTLEMEN,
WHILE I receive with much satisfaction your Address, replete with expressions of affection and esteem, I rejoice in the opportunity of assuring you, that, I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of the cordial welcome I experienced in my visit to Newport, from all classes of citizens. The reflection on the days of difficulty and danger which are past, is rendered the more sweet from a consciousness that they are succeeded by days of uncommon prosperity and security.

If we have wisdom to make the best use of the advantages with which we are now favored, we cannot fail, under the just administration of a good government, to become a great and a happy people.

The citizens of the United States of America, have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy: A policy worthy of imitation.—All possess a like liberty of conscience, and im-

munities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection, should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my administration, and fervent wishes for my felicity. May the children of the stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants—while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and figtree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

May the Father of all Mercies scatter light, and not darkness, in our paths, and make us all in our several vocations useful here, and in his own due time and way everlastingly happy.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

July 13, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the first day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt and at Fort Pitt,
At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort Mifflin, on the River Ohio, and at Fort Mifflin.
At any place or places, betwixt Fort Mifflin and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.
At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.
At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.
At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami at the mouth of the Ohio, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.
At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.
At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami Village, before described.
At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.
At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.
At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.
At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.
At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.
At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle, and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.
At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.
At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusive.
At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazout inclusive.
At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochapo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusive.
Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.
The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per. 100 rations;
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of Candles.

The proposals must specify the lowest price per ration. No credit is required.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donalds estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.
New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 17.)

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Household of the PRESIDENT of the United States, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement, at his late Dwelling in Broad-Way, before the 15th of September.
August 31, 1790

NOTICE.

THE Managers give Notice, that the Drawing of the New-York City Lottery, concluded this day, and that an accurate list of the fortunate Numbers will be published with all possible expedition. The Prizes will be paid by the respective Managers, on Monday the 20th instant, agreeable to the conditions of the Lottery.
September 4.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the first of May next.
THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceased; it has seven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole House—a convenient out-House in the rear, with a Coach-House, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of
MANGLE MINTHORN.
(2 w. t. f.) Corporation Clerk.